

SPORTS



NEW YEAR RACE DRAWS A RECORD NUMBER OF ENTRANTS

It was an uncommon sight: a great swarm of skiers gathered in a wood clearing in the small town of Chisovsk in the Moscow Region, and surged ahead at the bidding of the starter gun fired by a Father Frost. On the last day of December they attended a New Year race initiated by Nikolai Manzhosov, 1941 national skiing winner. Races in his honour began in 1969. On that occasion 12 skiers, gathered in a birch grove clearing in Chisovsk, wished each other well in the New Year and then sprung into action.

In the intervening years the number of participants has been snowballing. Among the award winners were Olympic champions Vyacheslav Vedentsov, Sergei Savitsky and Evgeny Simashov. The latest race brought together an all-time high of nearly 1,000 contestants from over 40 towns. Winner of the men's race serviceman Alexander Ushakov from Moscow, dashed the 20 km course in 1 hr 47 min 12 sec in gusty and cloudy weather. The top woman contestant was Moscow engineer Tatyana Yegorova, her first such victory; Vitaly Kurachuk, a 48-year-old engineer at a Moscow design institute won the veterans group, also for the first time. Incidentally, he attended that first race 15 years ago, too. Genrikh KHACHIKOVANYAN

Photo by V. Bolynayev

FYODOR CHERENKOV—TOP FOOTBALLER

24-year old Fyodor Cherenkov from Moscow Spartak has been voted the Soviet football player of the year in a survey run for the 20th time, by the "Football-

ist Hockett" weekly among 180 sports writers. His teammate Rinat Dasaev came second and Thibault Dynamo player Alexander Chivadze was third.



Krasnoyarsk Yenisei played an away game against Moscow Dynamo and won 3-1 in a recent national bandy championship game. Photo by Yuri Tsvetov



32 NATIONS INVITED TO COMPETE IN MOSCOW

The year 1984 will be witness to a very varied sports programme: while in no way trying to lay claims to supremacy among events which rigidly belong with the Winter and Summer Olympics, we would like to remind our readers of the "Moscow News" Prize gymnastics competition which will come to pass in late March at the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport. After the contest in Moscow the visiting contenders will move to Riga to vie for traditional prizes there.

The field, which may contain Los Angeles Games hopefuls, will contend the overall title and individual titles. The top all-rounders will receive an editorial office award and our souvenirs into the bargain.

Valentin Rozanov, chief artist at the Gzhel production association outside Moscow has designed the awards—china samovars. He has 30 original works to his credit and has entered

many home and international shows. His samovars have an unusual flat shape. The two big ones are 45-50 cm high and hold five litres each. The ten small ones are but smaller replicas of the larger ones and stand 30 centimetres holding some three litres. They are not simply for decoration—you can use them, too.

The USSR Gymnastics Federation, the organizers and the paper's editorial office, have sent out invitations to 32 countries. We hope that in the Olympic year many top gymnasts would like to once again check their shape and come over to compete. As in recent years, the competition will be accompanied by seminars for coaches and judges to discuss the progress of the gymnastics, training methods and to establish more common ground on the judging of various competitions.

We will be keeping you up to date on preparations for the tournament.

ICE-HOCKEY NEWS

Moscow Dynamo won the annual Spengler Cup in Davos, Switzerland, by beating Czechoslovakia's Dukla 4-0 in a decisive game. Dynamo won all four games contested to score eight points; Dukla came second with six and local Davos third with four points. Dynamo's Anisimov was voted best attacker of the tournament.

Riga Dynamo were runners-up in a tournament at Malmo, Sweden. They successfully beat a first league club 7-3 and local Malmo 6-2, but went down 6-0 to the eventual winners Farjestad one of the strongest Swedish clubs. The USSR national has scored its third successive win over Canada's Olympic team, 4-3, at Vancouver.

Off to a good start!

1983 with its troubles, joys, brilliant victories and disappointing defeats is over. For this is what sport is all about. The unlucky ones will try to make a comeback in 1984.

1984 is Olympic year. With only a few weeks left before the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, coaches and athletes are introducing last minute corrections to their schedules.

This photograph was taken at the Medeo skating rink in the mountains in Kazakhstan where many records have been broken. Father Frost is helped off to a good start by Pavel Pegov (left) and Vladimir Kozlov, both members of the Soviet National Olympic team.

We wish him and all athletes all the best for 1984!



ICE SPEEDWAY GALA SOON

The USSR has named its speedway on ice team for the forthcoming world championships due in early January, featuring 12 participants, four of them novices—Vitaly Ruskikh, Igor Yakovlev and the brothers Sergei and Yuri Ivanov.

Vladimir Sobolev, Anatoly Gedysh and Alexander Mosonka will enter the January 57 quarterfinals at Rattvik, Sweden; Alexander Smyslyov, Vladimir Lyubich and Vitaly Ruskikh will compete in the January 78 quarterfinals at Gelfo, Italy; Anatoly Bendorienko, Vladimir Sobolev and Yuri Ivanov will fight it out on January 14-15 in Eindhoven, Holland; and Sergei Karakov, Sergei Ivanov and Igor Yakovlev will enter the fray in West Berlin on January 21-22.

The semifinals are scheduled for February 4-5 at Izluz, We Germany, and Assen, Holland. Every nation may provide more than three racers for each semifinals for the final bout.

The winner of the 19th championship will emerge on February 18-19 in Ha in the Soviet Union.

Though the USSR has late dominated the previous championships, winning all but one of them (Czechoslovakia), these days they are now up against heavy competition: last year's Swedish champion Erik Svedlund won the bronze medal while West Germany and Sweden were the two top finalists in the 1983 world team championships.

Boles MUKHANOV

ON MISSILES AND TALKS

Let it be known to all that the USSR and the other socialist states will never play up to those using the language of peace to camouflage their warlike activities. Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Soviet Foreign Minister stressed this during his recent talks in Moscow with Oskar Fischer, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and GDR Foreign Minister.

Andrei Gromyko went on to say that to continue the Geneva talks after the USA had begun deployment of its nuclear missiles (when this can be seen as a cover-up for the NATO plans for boosting armaments), would be tantamount to betraying people everywhere. The Soviet Union would never be drawn into this game, he stressed.

It would be quite another matter if NATO countries showed a realistic approach to security matters and expressed their readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the start of the missile deployment—yes, prior to that deployment. Only then could the Soviet Union reciprocate, the Soviet Foreign Minister emphasized.

Stop aggression against Angola

Of late the situation in the south of the African continent has become seriously aggravated. Blatantly defying UN Security Council decisions, the South African Republic not only continues its illegal occupation of part of Angola, it is also expanding the scale of its aggressive actions against this sovereign country.

Thus reads a TASS statement released in view of the recent developments in the south of Africa.

The aggressor acts in the obvious expectation of going unpunished, the statement notes. His aim remains the same—to eliminate the progressive regime in Angola. At the same time, these actions betray broader plans by the South African rulers: namely to perpetuate the racist colonialist regime in the South African region through systematic use of military force; to destabilize the situation in the independent neighbouring African states; and to torpedo the political settlement for Namibia.

It is quite obvious that the present South African military action against sovereign Angola is directly linked to the growing aggressiveness of world imperialism (particularly American) and to the arbitrary actions of aggression against the people of Grenada, Lebanon and Nicaragua. The racist regime in Pretoria would have been unable to behave in such a brazen and

(Continued on page 3)

Round the Soviet Union

IN 1984 FULL ATTENTION IN THE SOVIET ECONOMY WILL BE GIVEN TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FUEL-AND-ENERGY COMPLEXES. Power units with an aggregate capacity of 13,500 MW will be put into operation at the country's electric power stations.

A HIGH-DUTY SEPARATOR WITH A POWERFUL MAGNETIC FIELD IS NOW IN SERVICE AT A DRESSING FACTORY IN GEORGIA. It will yield 50,000

tonnes of manganese concentrate a year from dressing wastes. A PROTOTYPE RAILROAD EIGHT-AXLE MULTI-PURPOSE FREIGHT CAR HAS BEEN BUILT IN THE UKRAINIAN CITY OF DONETSK. The car, capable of carrying 129 tonnes of cargo, can haul ore, crushed rock and rolled metal.

THE POWER SYSTEM OF ALTAI RECEIVED A CONSIDERABLE BOOST IN SUPPLIES FROM NEIGHBOURING KAZAKHSTAN WITH THE COMMISSIONING OF THE 220-KILOVOLT PAVLODAR-KULUNDA TRANSMISSION LINE. This is the third major power transmission line linking the two large industrial regions in the east of the country.

AMERICAN CHILDREN IN MOSCOW



Ten American boys and girls are at present in Moscow. They are members of the Children as Teachers of Peace organization set up in the United States two years ago. The road to understanding lies through experience, says the group's leader, Pat Mon-

tandon, of San Francisco. In Moscow, the children are to visit schools, museums and theatres, as well as the Palace of Young Pioneers. A trip to the circus is also on the agenda as are meetings with Soviet children of their own age. If they learn more about one another, recall

each other later on, if they are linked by friendship, then their trip will have accomplished its goal.

In the Soviet capital, the American children met Vitaly Ruben, Chairman of the USSR Soviet of Nationalities of the

USSR Supreme Soviet. They also visited the Soviet Peace Committee.

In Andrei Knyazev's photo: a meeting at the Soviet Peace Committee presided over by the Committee Chairman, Yuri Zhukov.

Religious leaders against nuclear threat

A meeting has taken place in Moscow, of the Working Presidium of the 1982 World Conference, "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe".

It was attended by 35 religious leaders from 14 countries, who represented the main religions of the world.

In his report to the meeting Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Byelorussia noted with alarm the serious deterioration in the international situation since the 1982 World Conference. What has happened to Grenada today, said the Metropolitan, can happen to any independent country in Central America. He noted that the situation in Europe has

become considerably worse following the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles. Faced with the historical responsibility for the fate of the Soviet State and Socialist Community, the Soviet Union has had to take answering measures, the Metropolitan declared.

The report was followed by a wide-ranging discussion between religious leaders from China, India, Hungary, Zimbabwe, West

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET GAS COMES TO FRANCE

Paris. Two small Alsace-Lorraine towns have risen to national prominence overnight, as Soviet gas arrived there in the first days of the new year from Siberia along a many-thousand-kilometre gas pipeline. From there it will flow on to Paris and Lyons.

The opening ceremony of the Siberia-France pipeline will be held in mid-January since at the moment tests are being carried out on the line's final section. Reports about it figure prominently on radio and TV and in the press. Local observers stress the long-term nature of the So-

viet-French agreement, which will last 25 years.

The agreement with the USSR on deliveries of Siberian gas to France and of French equipment to the USSR signed back in January 1982 is vitally important, stressed Jean Le Carrec, Secretary of State to the Prime Minister. It has both an economic and political significance. To build the world's largest gas pipeline yet and to fulfil the agreement strictly on time both sides have shown a consistent and firm attitude despite pressure from outside. We have

(Continued on page 2)

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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MN INFORMATION

The Russian Winter Arts Festival is over

The twentieth Russian Winter Arts Festival has ended in Moscow. For 11 days theatres and concert halls in this city put on their best theatrical productions and musical programmes.

Thousands of Muscovites, and their foreign and Soviet guests enjoyed classics from all over the world, taking part in the festival were opera and ballet stars, musicians, and drama, variety and circus performers.

The festival was made especially colourful by folk companies from the Ukraine, Georgia, and the Udmurt Autonomous Republic.

In the photo "Samaya", a lyrical women's dance staged to look like a fresco painting come alive danced by the soloists from the Georgian dance ensemble.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov



INDIRA GANDHI ON THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS THREAT

Delhi. When addressing the 71st session of the Indian research congress at Ranchi, Bihar state, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stressed the dangerous nature of attempts by Western strategists to justify their boasting of nuclear arsenals. She said that the so-called limited nuclear war theory and the idea that

such a war could be won cause grave concern. Any large-scale use of nuclear weapons would immediately kill hundreds of millions of people and cause irreparable damage to life on earth, particularly through ecological and genetic changes, some of them quite unpredictable, she stressed.

Position of new Nigerian leadership

Lagos. The new Nigerian leadership is prepared to develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all states, said Mohammed Buhari, chairman of the supreme military council. Speaking to representatives of the diplomatic corps, he stressed that the republic's government will observe absolutely all international treaties and obligations, both bilateral and multilateral. We, said Buhari, intend to build our relations with other countries on the basis of equal rights, mutual respect, sovereignty and non-interference into the internal affairs of other states.

The head of the supreme military council said that Nigeria rejects the attempts of certain states which consider themselves "democratic" enough to protect the "democracy" which allegedly existed under the previous administration. It is a well-known

fact that "democracy" and the way it existed in Nigeria prior to December 31, 1983, was in fact a screen to conceal economic chaos, unemployment and corruption. We are of the opinion, stressed Buhari, that such attempts are motivated by considerations hostile to Nigeria.

Washington. The USA has made another provocative declaration with regard to Nigeria. Commenting on the events in that African country, a spokesman for the Department of State actually demanded that Nigeria be guided by the former rules of "democracy". As is already known, the Department of State earlier expressed its regret over the change of power in Nigeria. This move was correctly seen by the media as an act of interference into the affairs of a sovereign state.

Washington pressurizing Tokyo

Tokyo. The US Ambassador in Tokyo Michael Mansfield is openly putting pressure upon the Japanese Government to make it keep the numerous promises which were given to Washington by Premier Nakasone during his first year of keeping office.

Mansfield met Yuko Kurihara, chief of the National Defence Administration and demanded a considerable increase in the Japanese military budget. The ambassador also insisted

that Japan should step up its implementation of the agreement on transferring a highly sophisticated technology to the USA.

According to Kyodo Tanshin news agency, Yuko Kurihara assured Mansfield that all Japan's obligations to the military alliance with the USA are given special attention by his government. In the new state budget, he said, the military expenses will be increased by no less than 6.88 per cent.



Drawing by K. Vysoitsky and A. Rekunenko

Millions of dollars for undeclared war

Kabul. The undeclared war waged by the imperialist powers and interference into the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are growing in scale, it was confirmed at a press conference held by the Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The speakers noted that in 1983 one hundred million dollars had been earmarked for the Pentagon for subversive activities. In 1984, the war department in Washington intends to spend nearly 125 million dollars on such purposes. More than 18 million pounds have been contributed by Britain, and 60 million marks by West Germany.

Gangs of anti-Afghan mercenaries are armed with tommy

and machine guns, anti-aircraft weapons, mortars, rockets, and mines made in the United States, Britain, Egypt, and Pakistan. Journalists were shown samples of weapons captured recently by the Afghan Army.

Ideological sabotage against Afghanistan is also growing. At present, more than fifty Western stations beam propaganda against that country. Over the past five years, the volume of broadcasting time allotted to Afghanistan has increased thirty times, amounting to 110 hours every day.

Speakers at the press conference representing Afghan citizens exposed the threat of Western propaganda assaults about the suppression of religion in Afghanistan.

Soviet gas comes to France

(Continued from page 1)

many years of cooperation, the Soviet Union behind it, want to promote it, said In trade. Considering the world tensions more cooperation between France and the USSR could and should help ease the world situation, improve understanding and provide an opportunity to safeguard peace, Europe and throughout the world, he pointed out.

Religious leaders against nuclear threat

(Continued from page 1)

Germany, Syria, the United States and other countries. At a meeting during the discussion which found reflection in the communiqué adopted at the end of the meeting, was the need for religious community to solidify its actions against nuclear threat. It was decided to hold a round discussion next December problems of preventing the use of outer space for military purposes.

STOP AGGRESSION AGAINST ANGOLA

(Continued from page 1)

defiant manner, had it not been aided and abetted by Washington. It is the United States, other NATO countries that supply South Africa with weapons which it uses in its aggression against the peaceful nation of Africa.

The Soviet Union demands that an end be put to all South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola, both direct and indirect, and the complete withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola, it is also further.

This new act of aggression by South Africa against Angola shows yet again that the rulers of South Africa and its patrons are responsible for creating a dangerous situation in the south of the African continent whose elimination requires urgent concerted international action.

People's Kampuchea is five years old

(Continued from page 1)

He also remarked that people largely owed their creative labour to their friends, including the Soviet Union, which was among the first to come to Kampuchea. Bilateral trade and cooperation have been growing. The USSR is helping to build a large power station in Phnom Penh and training skilled personnel for various tasks. In the past, 1,500 young Kampuchean students in the Soviet Union.

For Namhong praised Kampuchean-Soviet summit and expressed confidence in the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would go from strength to strength.

Igor DAN

Portuguese Government under fire

Lisbon. An extension of the lease to the USA of the major Azores military air base in the Azores has drawn criticism to the Portuguese Government.

In the first days of 1984 even the Azores Catholic clergy expressed their opposition to the agreement. A statement from the clergy favours a "policy of non-alignment" and independence from outside dictation to be conducted by the regional government of the Azores. It also criticized the arms race being conducted by imperialist circles and spoke out against the squandering of money on weapons at a time when millions of people in the world are dying of hunger every year.

FRENCH TROOPS PATROL TRAINS

Paris. In France, the railway lines and stations have been placed under constant police surveillance following the two explosions one of which wrecked the Marseilles-Paris high-speed train and the other damaged a railway station in Marseilles, killing five people and wounding fifty.

Police are patrolling trains and checking the passengers' luggage. At Le Garo de Lyons station in Paris, specially trained dogs sniff out explosives. Despite all the efforts taken by the authorities, no trace of the people responsible for the blasts has been detected.

PEOPLE

According to the Swedish "Nya Kvällsposten" newspaper, the American CIA tapped without authorization a conversation between Olof Palme and Sweden's permanent representative at the United Nations, Anders Persson, and recorded it on tape. Extracts from this conversation were handed over by top-ranking CIA officials to "Svenska Dagbladet", the extremely conservative Swedish newspaper, which reflects the views of the Moderate Party. "Nya Kvällsposten" notes that this was done in order to compromise Olof Palme and to undermine trust in the Prime Minister, this being in the interests of both the CIA and the Conservative leadership.

Japanese speak out

Tokyo. Unfairness, chaos, confusion and loneliness, is how most Japanese described their society in the "Asahi Shimbun" newspaper survey. Only 18 per cent of them considered their society "free" and one per cent, "united". Altogether 3,000 people in various parts of the country were polled. When asked about the most valuable aspect of life, over 40 per cent named good health and about the same number, the family. Only six per cent were content with the government's policies, while nearly 60 per cent voiced opposition to them. Only one in ten favoured a revision of the country's constitution to legalize the armed forces, while nearly 80 per cent said they were against it.

Igor DAN

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A REAL BASIS FOR OPTIMISM

Ideas for the new year, 1984, are shared in NEW TIMES by journalist, Vadim Zogladin, who writes, in part:

Our optimism for the future rests not only on our belief that our New Year wishes and our eternal human aspirations for the best will come true. The basis for this optimism is quite realistic. It is our confidence in the power of socialism, and all the supporters of peace and social progress. It is the consistency and firmness characteristic of the policies of peace pursued by the socialist community, by this country. It is the political will of the peoples to defend peace, their resoluteness to do everything possible to ensure that a man-made nuclear war will not scorch this planet with its deadly rays.

The symbol of the past year will be seen not in the US missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy, but rather in the anti-missile struggle. Not in the growing danger of war, but in the human readiness to ward it off.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND U.S. POLITICS

There are two requirements necessary to the securing of a permanent US military presence in the Middle East. One step needed, writes Academician Yevgeny Primakov in PRAVDA, is the implementation of the strategic concept which the US Secretary of Defense has determined as preparation for a tough single-handed struggle with the Soviet Union on a global and regional level. The other step is to paralyze the efforts of the Arab states aimed at the elimination of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression of 1967, to make stronger the disintegrating forces in the Arab world, and to supply props for Israeli expansionism.

The epitome of the US line of "globalizing" the Arab-Israeli conflict is seen in the formal adoption of the US-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation which was finalized during the visit to Washington early in December, 1983, of the new Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir and the Minister of Defense Moshe Arens. During this visit any guise of "impartiality" or "equidistance" was cynically shed, unlike the lure put on for their Middle East trips by US politicians in the 1970s and early 1980s.

MORE TROUBLE AHEAD?

Commenting on the imperialist aggressive policy adopted by the US President Ronald Reagan, IZVESTIA's political observer Valentina Iulina writes:

The international community can expect a lot more trouble from their "intransigent brother" because of his obsession to be first in everything and in sole control.

Indeed, it could well be that a new crisis-point in tension lies ahead, judging by the extraordinary upsurge in the imperialist line in Washington, by the militarist intransigence officially known as "power politics", and by the general readiness to sacrifice civilization rather than fall into the heresy of compromise with the enemies of the USA. These enemies are not only the socialist states, Iulina stresses. They include most of the developing nations, and even some of the allies or, at least, influential circles in some allied countries. They also include international organizations like UNESCO and the United Nations itself.

POWER POLITICS ON THE SCALES OF HISTORY

The level reached in the development of productive forces, science and technology has brought about a historically significant situation in which the arms race cannot secure military superiority for either side, whatever the scale this race assumes, writes V. Kortunov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The military and strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO nations is with us for good. What is more, it has become irrevocable.

The Pentagon's hopes of pursuing a policy from positions of military superiority represent a dangerous and adventurous decision and an attempt to ignore the irreversible changes in the world. The issue of whether it is possible to attain strategic superiority has been made obsolete by the development in modern science and technology.

Ever since the time when weapons were accumulated in the arsenals of the opposed military and political groupings in quantities sufficient to destroy each other, all talk that it is possible to achieve military superiority has become meaningless.



President Reagan is "adamant" that the US troops will not be withdrawn from Lebanon, according to Larry Speakes, deputy press-secretary of the White House. The declaration was made in connection with the mounting protests in the US Congress against the further presence of US troops in Lebanon where they have become directly involved in the internal Lebanese conflict and are interfering in the internal affairs of that Arab state. In the photo: US Marines building a new bunker in the region of Beirut International Airport.

Photo AP-TASS

Israel rocked by crisis

Beirut. The Zionist rulers of Israel are faced with a most acute political crisis caused by the economic difficulties the Zionist state is going through as a result of its policies of aggression and expansionism.

Reports received in Beirut say that the coalition government of the ultra-right-wing parties is threatened with collapse in the wake of the announcement by the Minister of Finance, Yigal Cohen-Orag, of his plan to improve the country's ailing finances. The plan forms the basis of the 1984-1985 budget which begins on April 1. This plan, the already low living standards in Israel are to go down another eight to ten per cent. It is also reported that the annual growth of inflation in Israel will reach the highest level in the world. The colonization of the Arab territories occupied by the Zionists costs Israeli tax-payers 1,000 million dollars each year, not to mention

the huge expenses on armaments and the occupation of Southern Lebanon.

Y. Cohen-Orag intends to stop, for the time being, the establishment of 31 new settlements in occupied Arab lands and to discontinue the construction of settlements already begun.

An opinion poll held by the "Ha'aretz" newspaper has shown that 40.5 per cent of Israelis are opposed to the colonization of Arab lands by the Aviv.

The Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has said that a slowing down of colonization for strictly economic reasons does not put the main principles of the coalition now in power into question. The leaders of the ultra-right-wing party, Tehiya, who make up the coalition in the Knesset, and which keeps the Shamir government in office, threatens to withdraw its support, if Cohen-Orag's plan is accepted.

SEA FOAM AND WHEAT

The ancient Greeks believed that Aphrodite, the beautiful goddess of love, was born from the foam of the sea. Scientists studying the biological properties of sea foam have found it contains biologically active substances of vital importance to marine flora and fauna. When treated with sea foam, wheat ripens faster.

HOW TO ADD COLOUR TO BLACK-AND-WHITE FILM?

Any black-and-white image can be transformed into colour by the use of computers. Technology for this process, described as "colorization" has been designed in Canada. However, the artists must lend a hand all the same. What they do is to colour in the first few stills of each frame, though instead of using proper colour, they punch the keys of a modern computer, whose "electronic palette" contains 1,028 colours. Information about which is stored in the computer memory. The computer divides the screen into 525 thousand parts encoding each colour chosen by the artist, and the corresponding shade of the black-and-white original. After this, it fills in the colours of the rest of the frames by following the movements of all the tiny parts. The resulting full colour

Science and technology

image is recorded on videotape.

Film makers have shown interest in the process which is hardly surprising, for it gives them a unique opportunity to transform black-and-white classics, such as the films made by Sergei Eisenstein or Charlie Chaplin, into colour. For the artist, work on these films will be more difficult as each "scene" will have to be painted anew at the appearance of every new character.

Initial experiments have shown that the "painting" of a 30-minute film with actors requires 24 hours of uninterrupted computer time.

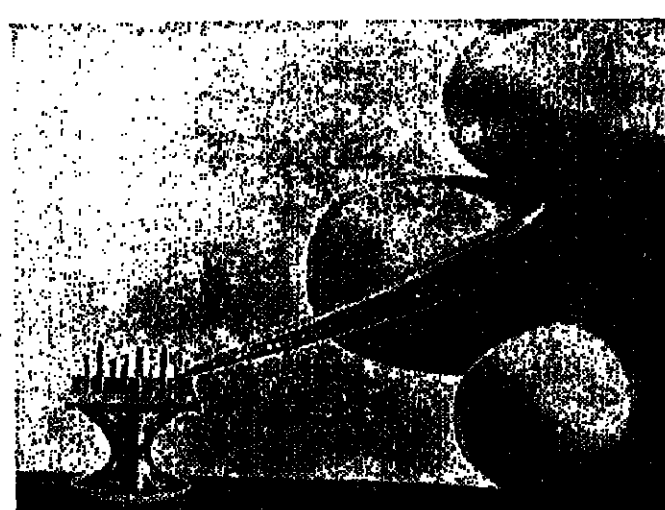
OF INTEREST

It has taken five watchmakers from Switzerland two years or so to make this microscopically tiny set of chess. The table is only 12 millimetres high, and the tallest piece, the King, is just one-fifth of this height. The board and the pieces are made of zinc, copper, and nickel.

Photo Camera Press-TASS

Snowless winter in Bratislava

The first day of the new year set a record for this curiously snowless winter in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia: it has not been this warm on January 1st (almost +14°C), since 1851.



VIEWPOINT

Yuri BUKSIN

AGGRESSORS AND THEIR INSTIGATORS

The UN Security Council has met twice to discuss South Africa's armed incursions into Angola, passing a resolution demanding an immediate and unconditional pullout of all of Pretoria's interventionist forces. Well, the resolution was passed but the aggression continues—and on a wider scale at that. According to France-Press news agency, the current operations by Pretoria are the biggest in recent times, with heavy fighting continuing in the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Cuando-Cubango over 200 kilometres inside Angola and from its border with Namibia. The South African invasion force includes three motorized infantry brigades, four artillery groups and two paratrooper battalions backed by armoured vehicles, tanks and a hundred planes and helicopters.

South African government and army chiefs are saying they are waging a "limited" campaign to deter the SWAPO patriots' offensive usually launched, ac-

cording to them, in the rainy season in northern Namibia. Is that true?

"In hot pursuit" such is the cynical motivation trotted out every time the racist regime embarks on an armed aggression against independent Angola. The scale of the latest offensive, though, belies this contention which has already been dismissed by international law as being totally without substance. Indeed, heavy fighting is now in progress not just in any one province in southern Angola bordering on Namibia but in three at a time. The number of troops [by varying estimates reaching up to 10,000] and the amount of combat equipment and aviation involved cast serious doubt over Pretoria's contention of the limited nature of the campaign. Clearly this is a large-scale armed aggression against a sovereign state. What has brought it about?

For several years now Angola has been pressing for the unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from its occupied

territory, for a halt to aggressive actions against it, and a withdrawal of South African support for the disident UNITA grouping. Late last year Angolan armed forces (FAPLA) dealt a series of severe blows at the UNITA terrorists, driving them out of some areas and thus causing a lot of headaches to Pretoria. The latter's efforts to destabilize independent Angola have generally been to no avail, and so it has joined forces with the USA in banking on UNITA ringleader Jonas Savimbi. And it is precisely to save their puppet from defeat that the South African rulers have put into action their regular army units, stopping short of nothing in the process: Angolan national radio has reported that the South African invasion force used toxic nerve agents and 155 mm G-5 howitzers equipped for both conventional and nuclear charges.

Apart from its various methods of destabilizing unfriendly regime, the Reagan administration is keeping at the ready

some sort of total weapon known as "linkage". Contrary to all logic and common sense, the problem of Namibia's independence from South Africa is "linked" to the withdrawal of Cuban armed units from Angola which are there in accordance with an agreement between the governments of two sovereign nations.

Of late the USA has mounted pressure on Angola to force it to agree to such a withdrawal. And the "linkage" issue has been raised anew but in a different context, with suggestions being made that the Cuban units be replaced by "inter-African" or some other "multinational" forces. Not to be outdone by Washington's glaring blackmail, Pretoria has "linked" its proposals for a withdrawal of the occupation forces from Angola to an Angolan pledge to all support for SWAPO, Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Y. di Moura was fully justified in describing this arm-twisting tactic as yet another farce. A South African pullout from Angola, he stressed, should not be taken as an act of South Africa's clemency — Angola, being a sovereign state, has a legitimate right to demand the pullout.

This view is shared by the UN Security Council, as 14 of its members voted for the withdrawal of the South African invasion force from Angola, the USA being the only abstentionist. Washington is thus giving its "constructive cooperation" partner to understand it may have the free run of the whole of southern Africa.

Round the Soviet Union

● ANOTHER RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT—THE INSTITUTE OF OCEAN ECONOMY HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE FAR EASTERN SCIENTIFIC CENTRE OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR. Its main task consists in creating a scientific basis for the economic development of huge Pacific Ocean areas, as well as in tackling related industrial, social, and demographic problems. Matters pertaining to the international legal regulation of the development of Pacific Ocean resources will occupy an important place in the new institute's operations.

● THE VOLGA HAS STARTED TURNING THE BLADES OF YET ANOTHER TURBINE OF THE CHIRCHICKY HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT, THE ELEVENTH UNIT. When all the 19 power units are put into operation before the end of 1985 the plant will generate 3,500 million kilowatt-hours of electricity annually, thus considerably improving the electricity supply for Volga area towns and villages.

● AN AUTOMATED FORGING COMPLEX WHOSE LAST STAGE HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED AT THE IZHORSKY ZAVOD ASSOCIATION, IN LENINGRAD, WILL HELP BOOST THE MANUFACTURE OF LARGE-DIMENSION FORGINGS WEIGHING UP TO 200 TONNES WHICH ARE NOW IN SHORT SUPPLY. A computer will synchronize the operation of a 4,000-tonne press, two robots, a forging crane, a heat-treating furnace and other equipment.

PIT-FACE WORKING MADE OBSOLETE?

A new machine for the hydraulic extraction of coal, now being commercially produced in this country, is capable of working unattended for long periods. Under high pressure, a jet of water cuts into coal, however solid, which is then pumped to the surface.

These installations are specially designed for extracting coal out of thin seams rising or falling at steep angles. Previously at many coal fields such seams remained unworked.

One installation like this can extract more than fifty tonnes of

coal an hour. Experts believe that the biggest demand for these machines may come from the Kuznetsk coal field in Siberia, where conventional coal-mining operations lead to major concentrations of highly explosive methane gas and it is therefore safer and much more convenient to extract the mine's extensive reserves by means of water. Besides, the hydraulic extraction of coal costs only two-thirds of conventional extraction methods. Today, there are ten mines in this country where coal is extracted by means of water.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

RAILWAY STRETCHING FROM BAIKAL TO AMUR

1984 will see through traffic on the Baikal-Amur railway, writes the TRUD newspaper. This project which is of special importance to the country's economy consists of over three thousand kilometres of rail plus 200 stations of various sizes and 138 major bridges. The large railroad pierces seven mountain ridges.

Its operation will considerably improve passenger and freight traffic between the country's Centre, the island of Sakhalin, the Kamchatka Peninsula and the whole of the Far East. Apart from being also a shortcut between European USSR and its Pacific shoreline, the Baikal-Amur Railway is also a beachhead for further economic expansion: with branches of the railway being extended to central Yakutia and even further north-east.

Although in terms of the vast size of our country the BAIKAL area is not enormous, it is abundant in minerals and its economic potential is tremendous. The country will be given access to new deposits of manganese and iron ores, coal, copper, nickel, zinc, molybdenum, tin, etc., which will form the basis for a number of industrial complexes.

NUCLEAR POWER IN THE 11TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD

In the 11th five-year plan period, 1981-85, European USSR will receive all of its power production increment through nuclear power, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. The share of nuclear power will increase 2.5 fold to reach 14 per cent. There are plans to in-

PRACTISING AFTER HOURS



This photo was taken at a rehearsal by the Russian folk ensemble in the Palace of Culture of the First State Ball-Bearing plant in Moscow. The singers are local workers who rehearse after hours several times a week. The amateur artists (there is also an operatic group, a working People's Theatre and a guitar ensemble) give over 250 concerts a year to audiences of around 120,000 people.

In addition to the groups at the Palace building

itself, there are amateur groups operating right in the workshops after work. There are 17 of them now—pop groups, and drama and song ensembles. Especially popular with the workers is the "agitator" theatre with its programme of voice, songs, dances and music.

Those who are stage-shy can go to the music-drama and motion film departments at the local People's University of Culture and meet Moscow actors, composers, and theatre critics.

KALE ON A KATAMARAN

Katamarans launched by the shipbuilders of Nakhodka are to become reliable helpers for the collectors of kale. The main ship in this series made its maiden cruise to the artificial ma-

rine plantations found in one of the bays in the south of the Maritime Territory. The ship fully meets the requirements of those working on marine plantations. The ka-

lamaran's wide deck can take up to ten tonnes of kale. The ship can work the whole day on the plantations and then carry the harvest to the processing bases.

Anti-hail service in Uzbekistan

Weathermen often refer to Uzbekistan (in Soviet Central Asia) as one of the most hail-prone republics in this country: 17 many areas hail storms occur as often as 20 times a year, sometimes destroying up to 40 per cent of fruit, grapes and cotton.

A special anti-hail service has been set up to reduce the effects of this natural calamity.

The republic spends some 3,000,000 roubles a year for the service which fights hails over an area of 700,000 hectares. There are anti-hail squadrons in six areas in the republic, and statistics show that they save over 15,000,000-20,000,000 million roubles worth of produce, which means that each rouble invested in the service brings in a five to six roubles economy.

Also important is the fact that the Kola well makes the Earth's crustal processes visible to scientists. The ultimate depth of 15 kilometres is expected to be reached before the end of the next five-year plan period, i.e. before 1990. After that the well will become a laboratory for testing superdeep drilling technology and for observing crustal processes taking place at various depths.

LENINGRAD 'DISNEYLAND'

Recently Leningraders came up with the idea of creating a sort of "wonderland" in their city to attract the imaginations of both children and adults. writes the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. A group of architects, engineers, poets, designers and psychologists set to work on this project, the cybernetic art of culture, as it is also called.

The "wonderland", they see it, should suit a diversity of interests, featuring, for example, streets containing entertainment booths and various other attractions, and roads leading to the lands of Zoology, Paleontology, Geology, Music, Painting and History.

There is also the possibility that branches of various city museums may be set up here, including the Hermitage whose director Boris Piotrovsky is very enthusiastic about the idea. Museums lack space, and their reserve collections contain many items of interest.

It is planned to equip the centre with the latest in lasers and computers. Recourse will also be had to holography, colour music, dramatized shows, water performances and other unique attractions.

Unlike the Californian Disneyland which aims pure and simply at kicks, its Leningrad counterpart, according to its planners, will make use of all the latest achievements of science and technology in order to complement fun and recreation with adding to a man's knowledge of the world.

A new generation of electric locomotives

A new generation of super-powerful electric locomotives is being built in Novocherkassk, in the south of Russia. VLS will become the pilot model in the 12-axis engines of various types and purposes. In 10,000-kilowatt locomotives can pull trains weighing as much as 10,000 tonnes. Its recuperative braking system is put to good use — as much as 15 per cent of the power goes back to the power line as the locomotive goes downhill.

The even more powerful machines of 12 to 14 thousand kilowatts will have these and other advantages.

Over the 25 years of its existence the engineering centre in Novocherkassk has designed 23 types of main line and shunting electric locomotives. Its designs are used by a plant in this country which manufactures electric locomotives in Poland and Thailand. The institute also designs high-speed ground magnetic suspension transport.

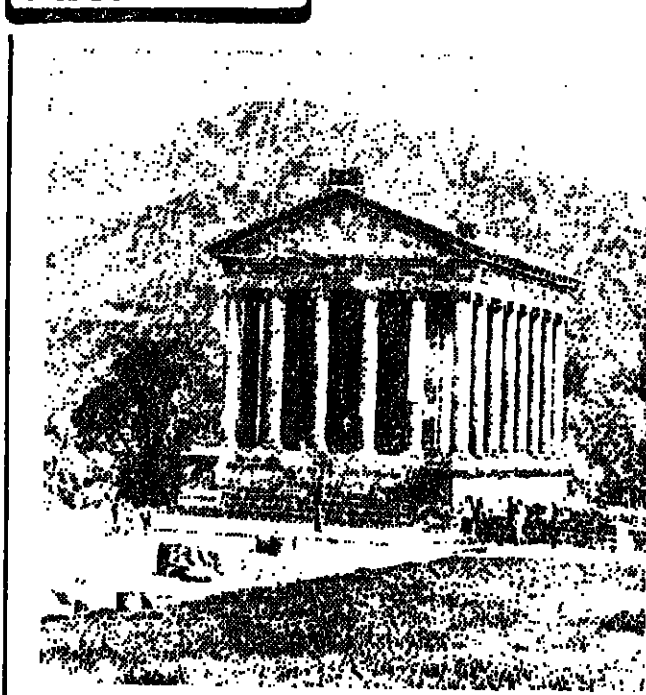
Automatic welding for gas pipelines

Over half of the welding involved in the construction of major Soviet gas pipelines is now done by automatic devices. This avoids labour-consuming operations in the harsh conditions of Siberia and the Far North, and provides for a sharp increase in productivity.

Not a single welding break has occurred since the Sever automatic welding machine went into operation. It provides for a five-fold increase in productivity, taking four minutes to weld 1,420 pipes. Operated by a crew of 12 it does the work of 36 men.

Though at present the machine can only be used on straight sections of pipeline, a new generation is being designed for welding at turns and gradients and thus hand welding operations will be completely eliminated from gas pipeline projects.

Places to visit



Temple at Garni

The Fortress of Garni, the summer residence of Armenian kings, was built in the 2nd century B.C. 27 kilometres from Yerevan, the present capital of Armenia, on the banks of a gorge through which flows the Azat River. The Temple of the Sun was erected nearby. After Armenia went Christian all its temples were destroyed. The Temple at Garni, the only one to survive, was reduced to ruins by a strong earthquake in 1679.

In 1975, this stupendous building boasting 24 Ionic columns and a wealth of ornamental stonework (pilots) was rebuilt—Armenian restorers did a fine job on this masterpiece of ancient architecture blending together elements of Armenian and Hellenic cultures.

The ruins of the thick walls of the fortress with its rectangular towers, two-story living quarters and bathhouse survive to this day. Of great interest is the bathhouse mosaic floor (dating back to the 1st century B.C.), measuring some nine square metres and made out of 15 different shades of stone.

THE MAGICIAN

Being able to perform magic tricks is considered quite handy for New Year celebrations. Anyone can perform them provided he has some simple tools, a certain routine and as much imagination as possible. This is the opinion of Muscovite Ivan Bryukhanov who has been inventing and making magicians' props for over 50 years.

The tricks which have been prepared with the participation of the old master, contain a lot of mystery. For example, a cart with a clown is rolled on stage, his head the normal size, the rest of his body ten times smaller. Or there is the "live" rope

which without aid rises up from the floor while an acrobat climbs it, he then descends and is rolled into a knot as the rope comes down.

During the pre-war years the following trick was a great success in this country, performed in the circus and on stage, very often during New Year celebrations: dozens of fairy-tale characters run out of a very tiny, fancifully painted little house, dance in a circle and hide inside again.

The half-forgotten trick has been restored in our time in the circus by the old master of magic, the house now containing bears, rather than people.

Additions to Moscow Zoo

A pair of Manchurian or Japanese cranes has been added to the large family of cranes in Moscow Zoo. They arrived from the Korean People's Democratic Republic in exchange for two Usuri tigers. After a month's quarantine, the birds will be put on view to the public.

The long-legged visitors from Manchuria have settled down well in their new home. They "walk" with measured tread up and down their cage producing contended trumpet sounds or

doing an odd sort of jumping dance. This is how cranes, of which there are 15 different species, express their "good mood". Thanks to nature protection measures the number of these birds is growing. There are ten species of crane in our country. The best known among them are the gray, Canadian, white and the Daurian. The Manchurian or Japanese crane usually nests in the basin of the Usuri but it is now very rarely to be seen in the USSR.

AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF CHEMISTRY

A "Chemical Encyclopaedia of the Soviet Union" has been printed in the Soviet Union. It was prepared by the Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya Publishers.

The dictionary consists of about 9,000 entries. Unlike other one-volume chemical reference books, which exist in the world,

the new publication has made a successful attempt to represent all aspects of chemical science and industry, as well as ideas encompassed by branches of knowledge adjacent to chemistry—molecular biology, geochemistry, physics, etc.

VIEWPOINT

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY NEW SCHOOL REFORM

This country is currently discussing the draft proposals made by the CPSU Central Committee termed—"The Main Guidelines for a Reform of the General Education and Vocational Schools". Our correspondent asked Director Tatyana KOVLOVA of School No. 128 in Moscow to comment on the proposals.

The need for a school reform has come to a head in this country she said. In 1970, the Soviet Union completed the transition to compulsory secondary education, which everyone must complete both in town and country. Today, nine is offered the choice between completing secondary general-education school, vocational school, or specialized schools, and yet, the curricula in all of them include secondary education which allows graduates to continue their education in any college or university. In this way everyone has been guaranteed equal opportunities in getting a higher education.

Finally, in an effort to catch up with the growing progress in science and technology, the school curriculum has been constantly supplemented, becoming overloaded with a mass of new and diverse information. With growing specialization in the national economy most of this knowledge has been proved unnecessary.

Secondly, the expansion in the course of theoretical subjects could not help but have an effect on the volume of practical knowledge taught and on craft lessons. Nevertheless, the requirements of today, such as those caused by a shortage of labour in the country, compel us to organize school education so that school leavers can become skilled workers immediately employable without any need for additional training.

The Central Committee is proposing the following structure to secondary and vocational education—the primary school between the first and fourth classes, classes between the fifth and the ninth, junior high school, followed by the tenth and the eleventh classes of the senior high school or by a choice between vocational secondary schools and specialized secondary schools.

This means that in all there are eleven classes in the secondary general-education school. Children will begin school at six (a year earlier), the groundwork for which has already been laid by the development of preschool education.

The list of subjects and the extent to which they are to be taught will be corrected along with the removal of complicated and excessive information.

Much more time is to be devoted to practical education and training with the onset of the summer holidays: every year being given over to practical work. From the eighth class, pupils will be trained in school production lessons at interschool training and production complexes. Upon leaving school they will be awarded the necessary qualifications. Each school is to have its own base enterprise which will act as the patron in industry will provide schools with equipment and materials and pay the schoolchildren for their work.

It is hoped that in the future, these and other measures will help to unite the secondary general-education and vocational school systems. Such radical changes at the start of schooling of the age of six will be introduced in 1990.

people to discover ore gold in the Central Kyzylkum.

Research has shown that khamralayevit is a forerunner of the mantle material lying at a depth of fifty kilometres. The new mineral may tell us a lot of interesting things about the processes taking place in the Earth's crust.

TALKING CLOCK

Scientists from Minsk, in Byelorussia, have made a new type of clock, doing away with conventional hands and dial. A speech synthesizer, which tells the exact time, is part of the chronometer they made. Such equipment can be found at an automatic time service centre in Minsk.

Up until now similar systems used to play back a recorded text read out by the announcer. These appliances were bulky and expensive. The talking clock invented in Minsk can travel about in a brief case and is more accurate. Information is fed into the memory of the speech synthesizer from a sophisticated crystal clock.

The new model is based on a standard digital display unit. To take the idea further perhaps we can also envisage a "talking" thermometer, voltmeter, ammeter or any other such instruments. People of many professions, particularly operators and assemblers need such instruments.

INTRAVASCULAR SURGERY

A method of intravascular surgery developed in the USSR, makes it possible to diagnose and locate the disease such as narrowing of the arteries, thrombosis, etc., and also to remove obstacles to the blood flow, i.e., to effect a cure.

A probe is inserted through one of the major arteries and is gradually moved to the affected area. For example, to the coronary artery (arteries may also be inserted into brain vessels and into virtually any large organ). A tangle of heart vessels (filled with contrasting substances) shows up on a display screen. When the dangerous section in one of the branches of the coronary artery is spotted, the probe is led directly to that spot. By inflating a special rubber cylinder-cuff, inserted via a probe, the wall of the artery is carefully stretched. Gradually leading the cylinder along the whole narrowed area of the artery it becomes possible to expand it and to restore normal blood flow. Patients suffering from chronic ischaemic cardiac disease or from frequent fits of stenocardia immediately feel better during the surgery. The patient remains fully conscious throughout the treatment which is painless.

COIN STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE FIRST PRINTER

A one-rouble coin has been put into circulation in this country to mark the 400th anniversary since the death of Ivan Fedorov, the first Russian printer and founder of the first printing presses in Russia and the Ukraine.

The obverse side of the coin bears the USSR Coat of Arms and the words—"USSR", "One Rouble", and "1983".

The reverse side of the coin depicts part of the monument to Ivan Fedorov in Moscow, with the dates, "1564" and "1983" of his birth and death, and the inscription, "Ivan Fedorov" below, and "The First Russian Printer" above.



PROFILES

YURI BONDAREV

The main characters from Yuri Bondarev's stories and novels belong to the generation that fought for peace in World War II. Bondarev himself belongs to this generation.

In October 1942, as an eighteen-year-old youth, he was posted to the front line near Stalingrad. After the war he revealed a talent for writing and was admitted as a student to the Moscow Literary Institute where his mentor teacher was the well-known Soviet author, Konstantin Paustovsky.

Bondarev became famous after the publication of his two novels — "Artillery Support" (1957) and "The Final Salvoes" (1959). Both revealed a qualitatively new aspect in the depiction of war. They gave profoundly realistic descriptions of the soldier's view of his surroundings and nameless hills and bridgeheads defended by the Soviet Army to the last man, and summed up the terrible trials of trench warfare. Critics praised Bondarev as an innovator and a master of battlefield prose. Later in the article, "To My Readers", Bondarev said that the two novels were inspired by people he met during the war, by the men he marched with across the Stalingrad steppes, the Ukraine and Poland. "I was constantly haunted by the thought that I was bringing back to life people whom no one knew anything about except me, that I alone had to tell all. 'The characters in the novels are young officers and soldiers beating back enemy attacks in the worst possible con-



ditions. Faced with death, they show supreme human qualities: loyalty to duty, great friendship, and integrity.

Bondarev's novel, "The Silence", written in 1962, is about soldiers who return to civilian life after the war. In peace time Bondarev's characters still display courage and honour, and they are active in the fight for truth. After "The Silence", the author again turned his attention to the unforgettable days of the Battle for Stalingrad. The novel he dedicated to this subject, "The Hot Snow", has become a sort of optimistic tragedy recreating the lives of those courageous, loving, and romantic young soldiers and junior officers who died before they were able to experience many of the joys life has to offer.

Bondarev used his military novels and stories as the basis for the script of "Liberation", a film-epic, which won a Lenin Prize.

His last novels, "The Shore", and "The Choice", marking a new stage in his career as a writer, have made him world famous. Almost all Bondarev's works have been published in translation abroad. The two last novels figure on the best seller list.

Why do these works attract such a wide readership? First and foremost they represent a passionate plea for contemporary man to adopt an active position in the struggle to preserve the ideals of peace and good. Nikitin, a writer, in "The Shore", and Vasil'yev, an artist, in "The Choice", ponder over the role played by the arts and the intellectual's contribution to the struggle. Bondarev believes that the writer and artist should spurn the formula of "absolute autonomy for the creative arts". That is why his characters constantly apply their minds to history, of which they feel they are a part, and seek to make a correct moral choice. The novel, "The Choice", has been awarded the 1983 USSR State Prize.

Bondarev is our contemporary. His novels and stories reflect the very pulse of life. He is an internationalist writer whose works broadcast the truth belonging to his own people and nation, as well as a common human truth. His books uphold ideals which are close to every man.

Lilya KHOKHLOVA

DEDICATED to Anna PAVLOVA

"The Great Pavlova" is the title of a New Year French television programme dedicated to the memory of the Russian ballet.

Anna Pavlova. More than fifty famous ballet dancers from different parts of the world took part dancing roles from the ten

ballets which made Pavlova famous in Europe and America. These include "Casseïte", "The Sleeping Beauty", "Don Quixote", "The Nutcracker", and, of course, "The Dying Swan", a part which Pavlova made her own.

ART AND CRAFT TEACHERS DISPLAY THEIR SKILLS

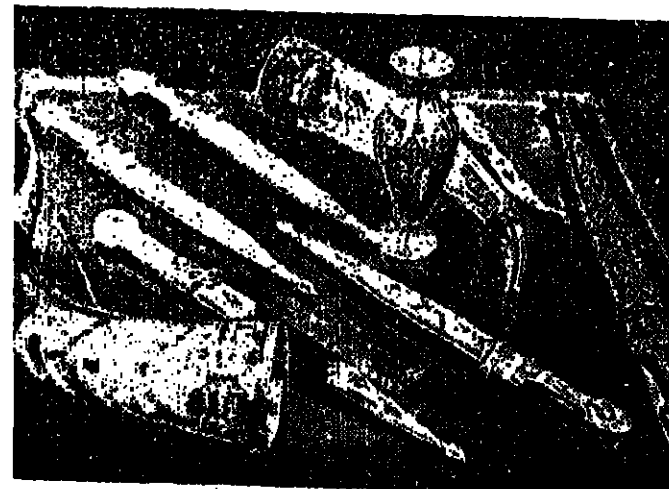
Sculpture, paintings, drawings, carving and wood turning, ceramics and metal items, scale models of old Russian architectural monuments, carpets and tapestries are to be seen at a show which has opened at the Central Exhibition Hall.

Would-be art and craft teachers from over 1,500 educational establishments in the Russian Federation have contributed to this unusual show, held under the motto: "School—teacher—art". These teachers of the future, whose job it will be to cultivate a love of art in children, make use of national folk art traditions in their work. Of Rakh, Khokhlova, Mishra, Arkhangelsk and Mordov wood-carving, for instance, Ural stone-carving, Yaroslavl enamel, Volga lace, objects made of birch bark and reindeer fur, Udmurt and Bashkir carpets, and jewellery (from Nizhny Tagil) and Kubachi.

The first of these shows was held in Moscow five years ago.

© G. Ionova. An illustration to Alexander Pushkin's poem "The Cypselas".

© Works by students at the Daghestan Teachers Training Institute in the Northern Caucasus.



NOTED COMPOSER AND CONDUCTOR

The first monograph in the Russian language devoted to the Polish composer, Krzysztof Penderecki has been published here.

Krzysztof Penderecki, who has visited Moscow where he has conducted concerts of his music more than once, is well known to Soviet audiences. The monograph is issued by Sovetskii Kompozitor Publishers, in the "Foreign music, 20th-Century Musicians" series.

Armenian prize for American sculptor

The Artists Union of the Armenian SSR has awarded the Martiros Saryan Prize to Horen Ter-Arutian, well-known American sculptor and public figure. As a child, Ter-Arutian suffered as a result of the tragic genocide of his people. He lived in Jamaica, in Britain and finally settled in the USA. The many years of his wandering in various countries, the things that he saw and experienced greatly increased his love for his faraway native land. During

the difficult years of the Ter-Arutian felt at one of our people. In 1942 he was the sculpture "Unconquered" to honour the heroic defence of Leningrad. At the same time he became a co-sponsor of a collection campaign among compatriots living outside the USSR to pay for the "Don Sasunsky" and "General Baghnyan" tank brigades.

All in all, the artist presented 85 pieces of sculpture to Soviet Armenia.

Vuchetich anniversary

The 75th anniversary since the birth of the outstanding sculptor, Yevgeny Vuchetich (1908-1974) has been celebrated in the Soviet Union. There is much to admire in the sculptor's life and artistic career.

During the past war, Vuchetich volunteered to fight the nazis, was shell-shocked and lost the faculty of speech. Being a man of immense will-power, he managed to overcome this severe handicap.

The sculptures Vuchetich made after the war brought him

lance not only in this country but also abroad. He headed a large team of sculptors who created the memorial ensembles on the bank of the Volga commemorating the bravery of the Soviet soldiers during the Battle of Stalingrad. His sculpture "We Shall Beat Our Swords into Ploughshares", which is outside the UN Headquarters in New York represents a symbol of the desire for peace.



Fairy-Tale Film Festival as part of school holiday entertainment in Moscow features best films of the past year have been favourites of several generations of viewers as well as many new releases. Among them are Modest's "Tale of Wanderings" by And. A. Milin and B. Rykova's "Physician's Dilemma" made at the Gorky Film Studios. This is still from the latter film, which is based on a Bulgarian tale and shot in Romania.

Satirical puppets

Arkady Raikin, an outstanding master of satire, in the narrative "A Foreigner in Rome" staged by the Bolshoi Puppet Theatre in Leningrad. The production is based upon some short stories by Mikhail Zoshchenko.

Our main purpose is to fight Philistinism in all its manifestations, said V. Sudarushkin, the theatre's chief director. We have turned to Zoshchenko to widen our repertoire, a process in which we rely on the best national and international literature. We have been staging "The Good Soldier Svejk" by Jaroslav Hasek for many seasons now and our Mayakovskiy comedy "The Bedbug" has been very successful along with "Petersburg Fantasy" after Gogol and Dostoyevsky.

WHAT'S ON!

January 7-9

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 7 (mat) — Gluck, "Iphigenia on Aulis"; 7 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 8 (mat) — Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (ballet); 8 (eve) — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 7 (mat) — Valberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet); 7 (eve) — Mozart, "La finta giardiniera" (opera); 8 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 8 (eve) — Puccini, "La Boheme" (opera); 9 (mat) — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera); 9 (eve) — An evening with ballet soloists Margarita Drozdova and Vladimir Kirillov.

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 7 (mat, aft) — Pellman, "An Old Comedy"; 7 (eve) — Gadzhiev, "The Crossroads"; 8 (mat, aft), 9 (mat, aft) — Gladkov, "Khotabych"; 8 (eve) — Kabanov, "Evening Visitors"; 9 (eve) — Mylyutin, "Girls in a Flurry".

FILMS

The Mystery of the "Birds" (Mosfilm Studio). Based on the Agatha Christie thriller, "A Pocket Full of Rye".

Cinemas: "Rossiya" (P. kin Sq), Metro Pushkinskaya "Otkrytiye" (Prospect Koltso) Metro Arbatkaya.

Skip Tracer (Canada). A psychological story about a man working money-lending firm who job it is to chase people who default on their loans.

Cinema: "Rekord" (Central Stadium), Metro Spassnaya.

CONCERT HALL

Central Concert Hall (1 vorelskaya Embankment, Rossiya Hotel). 8, 9 — Fantasy, a dramatized ballet for young people.

Palace of Sport, Lenin Stadium (Luzhniki). 7, 8 — "New Year Fantasy", a programme.

SOVIET-INDIAN STEEL COOPERATION ON THE INCREASE

The Indian company MECON which designs steel mills and was helped into existence by Moscow's Giprorezn Institute is going from strength to strength. Chairman of the company's board of directors P. Ch. Laha told a recent press conference

the company netted some 50,000,000 rupees in the 1982/83 fiscal year.

The company is now looking into ways to expand the Bhilai and Bokaro steel mills and is also designing facilities for the steel mill at Visakhapatnam.

West German firm designs equipment based on Soviet licence

Salzgitter Industrietechnik was the first subsidiary of the Salzgitter concern to enter the Soviet market in 1959. At present, the Soviet Union is its biggest customer, an MNI correspondent was told by Andreas Böhm, member of the board of this West German firm.

He believes that one of the most promising directions in expanding links with Soviet organizations is the designing of industrial equipment based on Soviet scientific developments. Salzgitter Industrietechnik has already had such experience. A few years ago, the firm purchased from Soviet Leningrad a patent for the production of ferritic acid. Specialists from Salzgitter Industrietechnik chose Soviet technology in preference to other countries like Poland, the

United States and West Germany, since it is highly economical and uses cheaper raw materials.

Under Soviet licence the firm has designed and built a pilot industrial plant. Interest in the purchase of this equipment in West Germany has been shown by many firms from other countries, but sales so far have been contained as the technology involved has not been thoroughly tested in the Soviet Union where it was invented, noted Andreas Böhm. In the near future this situation should change. Talks on this question have been held for two and a half years with a contract drawn up for signing with the Soviet Technoshimport for the delivery of the first industrial ferric acid plant to the Soviet Union.

SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

At a seminar in Moscow devoted to the manufacture of glass containers, organized by the French firm of Saint Gobain with the assistance of Vneshtorgtekhnika, technologies for various types of containers, as well as quality control were discussed.

The Finnish firm of Puolimatia-yhtymä has held, at the offices of the Finnish-Soviet trade chamber, in Moscow, a symposium on the prefabricated construction of small-size houses and their heating. Representatives of Soviet design organiza-

tions and industrial enterprises acquainted themselves with the firm's experience in the manufacture of steel, reinforced concrete and timber components for building small-size houses. Also discussed were methods for assembling prefabricated housing and electric power, liquid and solid fuel heating methods. Considerable attention was paid to ways of saving energy via improved door and window designs and other devices.

SPORTS

BANDY

Fill Stadium (27 Novozavodskaya St). 7 and 8—Moscow Fill vs Monchegorsk Severonikel. Noon (both days).

USSR Championship (first league) matches.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 8—Racing and trotting, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

January 7-9

In Moscow, city and region, light frost with temperatures rising from —2° —8°C at night to 0°C during the day. During the first two days light frost or snow at times intensifying towards the end of the period.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

SOVINCENTR

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all gourmets
and connoisseurs
of Russian
cuisine!

DURING THE DAYS OF RUSSIAN
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Agreement extended

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Swiss Gebrüder Bühler firm have extended an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation by another five years. Gebrüder Bühler is a major European producer of equipment for flour mills, macaroni factories and enterprises producing foodstuffs, mixed fodder, as well as equipment for processing rock and soil and purifying effluent.

The agreement was originally signed in 1978 for five years and involved enterprises and research institutes of nine Soviet ministries.

The Swiss firm has been doing business with the USSR for many years now. It has sold the USSR various complete plant equipment, including mills producing 500 tonnes of flour a day, as well as licences for such mills. Plans are afoot to build over a hundred such mills in this country.

Philately

TO MARK THE JUBILEE OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a five-kopek stamp dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution.

'Happiness and peace reign at the festival...'

This is what we feel when we see the troikas racing through the forest with their jangling bells, say the Danisman family, from Turkey. This is our second visit to Moscow for the Russian Winter Festival. The festival is great fun and the dances, and smiles of our hosts radiate happiness. Thus our guests commented on the traditional festival events sponsored by Intourist to mark the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements and at the Izmailovo Park of Culture and Recreation.

1983 was a particularly prolific year for us, MNI was told by Swedish radio journalist Björn

Intourist news

Collins. We have seen productions of plays by the Soviet playwrights Akhmedov and Rozov, as well as a production based on a work by Rasputin, the well-known Soviet author. The year was concluded with a trip to Moscow.

Daniel Kaiser, a professor of history from Grinnell College, USA, attended the festival with a group of his students. We are glad that our college has striven to send its students to the USSR this year, he said. This is very important for those who study Russian. For many of my students a trip to Moscow was unthinkable, too expensive. But the college financed 80 per cent of the cost, and we took it as a New Year gift.

Gottlieb Gunter of Rosel, West Germany, said: "CVJM, the company for which I work, sends tourists to the USSR. We cooperate with Intourist and Sputnik. More than 6,000 West Germans visited the USSR with our assistance in 1983. People need contacts. May peace enter every house on this planet in the New Year!"

Gallina NOVOSAD